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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1854 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd August 1955, page 281 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Orders issued.]

Order—No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

The Government direct that with effect from the school year 1952-53, certain educational concessions as laid down in this order, be granted to the children of all non-gazetted employees of the State Government, all employees of local bodies drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem and all teachers employed in aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools. The concessions will be restricted to the sons and daughters of the classes of employees mentioned above and will not be extended to their relatives or dependants. Pensioners, village officers or casual workers who are paid wages at current market rates and who are not employed regularly, will not be included in the scope of the concessions.

2. The concessions in the case of the children of these employees will be by way of the remission of full tuition fees in the case of those studying in elementary schools and in secondary schools up to and inclusive of Form III and by way of the remission of one half of such fees in the case of those studying in the high school classes (Forms IV to VI of a secondary school).

3. The concessions will not apply to any of the special fees levied for specific purposes such as medical inspection, library, games, laboratory, etc.

4. Children already enjoying educational concessions up to the extent specified above, either as members of Backward communities or on grounds of poverty or for any other reasons, will not be given further concessions.

5. The fee income lost by the managements of aided elementary schools and aided secondary schools as a result of the concessions in this order, will be made good to them in full.

6. One half of the fee income lost by the local bodies will be made good to them and the other half should be borne by local bodies.

7. The reduction in the fee income of local bodies should not be taken as an item of cost in reckoning the Government grant due to the local bodies.

8. The production of a certificate that the person claiming the concession is a non-gazetted employee of the Government or an employee of a local body or a teacher in an aided elementary or

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secondary school, should be insisted on, in all cases of grants of concession. In the case of employees of local bodies, the certificate should contain information about their monthly salary. The certificate shall be issued by the head of the office or institution in which the person concerned is employed.

II

G.O. No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others—Not applicable to detained pupils—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

Order—No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952.

In G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, the Government sanctioned certain educational concessions to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others. No mention was made therein about the admissibility or otherwise of the concessions to detained pupils. A number of representations have been received by Government requesting that detained pupils also may be declared eligible for the concessions. The Government after careful consideration direct that the concession shall be withheld from a pupil who remains for more than one year in one and the same class or form. Pupils who were detained last year and who are continuing in the same class this year will not be eligible for the concession. The concession thus withdrawn shall be revived when the pupil is promoted to the next higher class or form.

III

Memorandum No. 27566 B-D/52-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of non-gazetted officers and others—Clarifications, etc.—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th August 1952,
No. 1161-E-4/52.

Memorandum—No. 27566 B-D/52-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953.

In G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, the Government sanctioned a scheme of educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others. The Director of Public Instruction has raised several points for clarification in this connexion. Representations have also been received from a number of individuals seeking clarification and also requesting for the extension of

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the concession to the children of certain categories of employees. The Government have examined all these points in detail and pass the following orders :—

Point (1).—Whether the educational concession will continue till the end of the school year in the cases of (i) children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who are ousted from service for want of a vacancy or dismissed from service or die in the course of the year and (ii) children of local body servants whose pay is increased over the monetary limit during the middle of the school year.

The concession will continue till the end of the respective term and not till the end of the school year. Where the salary is increased over the monetary limit during a term in respect of those who are governed by pay limit, full fee should be collected for the next term.

Point (2).—Whether the educational concession will continue till the end of the school year in the case of children of non-gazetted officers who are promoted as Gazetted Officers in the course of the year and *vice versa*.

If a person is appointed as gazetted officer in the long term, the concessions should be withdrawn for the short term. Even if he is reverted in the short term, the concessions need not be revived as he had the benefit during the long term. If he is reverted in the long term itself the concession will be continued during the short term also.

Point (3).—Whether the educational concessions will continue till the end of the school year in the case of children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who retire in the course of the year.

Stoppage of the concession in such cases will be with effect from the term following the retirement.

Point (4).—Who is the authority competent to grant the fee concession contemplated in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

Orders on this point will be issued separately.

Point (5).—Whether the educational concessions can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in nursery schools, viz., A.I.W.C. School, Government House, Mount Road, and Montessori Schools.

The children studying in these special schools need not be given the education concession.

Point (6).—Whether the educational concessions can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in unaided schools, viz., (1) Ewart School, Vepery, (2) Good Shepherd Convent, Nungambakkam, and (3) C.S.M. Preparatory School, Kilpauk.

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The children studying in schools recognized by the Education department only should be given the concession. These institutions are not recognized by the department and the children studying in them should not be given the benefit of the concession.

Point (7).—Whether the children of non-gazetted officers who are on other duty in a gazetted post under emergency provisions in the rules and are on extraordinary leave are eligible for the concessions.

Children of such persons on extraordinary leave need not be granted the concession. When they actually begin to draw the pay and allowances after returning from leave, their children will get the concession provided they continue as non-gazetted officers. As regards duty in a Gazetted post, the procedure indicated in point (2) above will be followed.

Point (8).—Whether the educational concession can be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others in other States like Orissa, Mysore, Hyderabad, etc., which border Madras State.

The concession should not be granted to the children of non-gazetted officers and others studying in other States.

Point (9).—Whether the fee income lost by aided secondary schools will be calculated on the existing rates of fees in the schools.

The existing rates of fees in the schools will be taken into account for calculating the fee income lost by the aided schools.

Point (10).—Whether concessions may be granted to a pupil, one of whose parents is a gazetted officer and the other alone is eligible for the concession.

A pupil, one of whose parents is a gazetted officer, the other is a non-gazetted employee, is not eligible for the concession.

Point (11).—Whether the concession is applicable to the children of all non-gazetted officers irrespective of the salary drawn.

The concession is applicable to the children of all non-gazetted officers, irrespective of the salary drawn.

Point (12).—Whether the parents can be dealt with separately if for any reason they are living apart.

The nature of the employment of both the parents should be enquired into and each case dealt with on its merits. Such cases should be brought to the notice of Government.

Point (13).—Whether children of Government servants, employees of local bodies or school teachers who are under suspension are eligible for the educational concession.

They may be allowed the benefit of the concession pending the result of the enquiry against the employees concerned.

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Point (14).—Whether the concession can be granted to the wives of non-gazetted officers and to those who study Hindi up to Praveena standard.

The concessions cannot be extended to the wives of non-gazetted officers and others. It cannot be extended for the study of Hindi.

Point (15).—Whether children of non-gazetted officers and others who are not in permanent service may be granted the concession.

All those who are appointed regularly, i.e., not under 9 (a) (i), will be granted the concessions. Those who are not in service for the full year for any reason will be governed by orders under point (1) above.

Point (16).—Whether the concessions are to be withdrawn in the case of children of teachers when they are discharged from service in a school and are re-employed in another school only after some time.

The concession will be restricted to the respective term as in point (1) above.

Point (17).—Whether the children of part-time teachers/servants of local bodies are eligible for the concessions.

The children of these employees should not be allowed the concession.

Point (18).—Whether children of teacher-managers are eligible for the concessions.

They are eligible for the concession because they are also teachers. Children of managers who are not teachers are not eligible for the concession.

Point (19).—Whether the children of untrained teachers are eligible for the concessions.

They are eligible for the concession provided the appointments of untrained teachers have the approval of the competent authority when such approval is necessary, and if the appointment is for the full school year.

Point (20).—Whether the children of Government servants in inferior service are eligible for the concessions.

Inferior servants come under "The Madras Inferior Service" and their children are eligible for the educational concessions.

Point (21).—Whether children of Central Government employees are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession.

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Point (22).—Whether the pay limit of Rs. 300 includes dearness allowance and other such allowances.

The pay limit excludes dearness allowance and other allowances. Special pay, if any, should be included.

Point (23).—Whether the children of head teachers of aided schools drawing more than Rs. 300 per mensem (including dearness allowance and other allowances) are eligible for the concessions.

The pay limit of Rs. 300 excluding dearness allowance will be made applicable in the case of teachers in aided schools also.

Point (24).—Whether the children of retired non-gazetted officers, teachers and others, who are re-employed are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession as the appointments of re-employed persons are not regular after superannuation.

Point (25).—Whether the children of whole-time servants (under the employ of Government or local body) who are paid from contingencies are eligible for the concessions.

The children of employees paid from contingencies at current market rates are not eligible for the concession, though they are employed on monthly basis and are not casual workers.

Point (26).—Whether the total amount of salaries of both the parents when both of them are employed, should be taken into consideration.

Where pay limit is prescribed, the total of salaries of both the parents, when both of them are employed should be taken into account.

Point (27).—Whether concessions may be granted to the children of parents when the father is employed under Central Government and the mother under Madras State Government.

Fee concession need not be given to those children whose father or mother is employed in the Central Government. When either of the parents is a pensioner of the State Government or the Central Government and the other parent continues to be an N.G.O., the concession will be available to their children notwithstanding the fact that one of the parents is a pensioner and not a Gazetted Government servant.

Point (28).—Whether the concessions may be granted to children of parents when the father is a local board employee earning more than Rs. 300 and the mother is a teacher or non-gazetted officer.

No concession need be granted in such cases.

Point (29).—Whether the children of teachers employed in the Southern Railway Anglo-Indian middle schools may be allowed the benefit of the concessions.

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No concession need be given in such cases as the teachers are reported to be treated (for all purposes such as pay and allowances) on a par with the Central Government employees.

Point (30).—Whether the fee concession should be at half the standard rate or at half the actual rate in force in the institution.

Where half-fee concession is contemplated, it should be at half the actual rate of fees in force in the school.

Point (31).—When a pupil produces the concession certificate in the short-term of the school year, whether fees paid by the pupil during the long-term has to be refunded.

Concession may be allowed only from the beginning of the term in which the certificate is produced. This is on the analogy of the concessions granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, and other concessions.

Point (32).—From what date should the concession be given in the case of children of non-gazetted officers and others who become eligible for the concession and apply for it during the middle of the school-year.

Concessions will be allowed in such cases from the commencement of the same month.

Point (33).—May the fees paid by a pupil prior to the production of the concession certificate be refunded or adjusted towards further instalments of fees due.

This does not arise in view of item 32 above.

Point (34).—Whether the Government concession (half-fees) will continue to be allowed in cases where the managements bear the other half, which is a concession given by the managements to children of teachers employed in institutions under their control.

There is no objection to the grant of concessions in such cases as the department's concession has nothing to do with the management's concession.

Point (35).—Whether the concession may be allowed to children who get scholarship from private funds, i.e., Saraswat Poor Students' Fund, Mangalore.

No concession need be given in such cases, if it is a source of profit. The concession will be limited to the difference between the fee payable and the amount of scholarship.

Point (36).—What rate should be taken as tuition fee for the purpose of the concession in the case of Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, where the fees prescribed by Government include special fees for Games, Library, etc.

The children studying in this school will be allowed the concession of half the tuition fees, special fees being excluded. The parent may produce the fee receipt and get refund at the end of the year from the Inspectress.

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Point (37).—Whether scholarship holders and others in receipt of half-fee or full concessions under rule 32 of the Grant-in-aid Code are eligible for the concession.

Scholarship-holders and others who are in receipt of financial help from this or other departments need not be given the concession as this may be a source of profit. It will be open to any student to give up the scholarship or other special concession and then become eligible for the fee concession based on his parent's status, etc.

Point (38).—Whether in the case of a pupil who is not entitled to fee concession under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, on account of his failure in a class, the concession in question may be sanctioned during the current year.

The concession need not be allowed to pupils who are entitled to fee concession under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, and who become ineligible for the concession temporarily on account of their detention in the same class. The students who failed last year are required to pay the school fees with effect from the short-term of the current year and orders in this regard have already been issued in Government Memorandum No. 52298-D/52-4, Education, dated 31st January 1953.

Point (39).—By whom the certificate referred to in paragraph 8 of the Government Order is to be granted in the case of headmasters of aided elementary and secondary schools.

In the cases of Headmasters of aided elementary schools, the certificates should be given by the Deputy Inspectors; and in the case of Headmasters of aided secondary schools the certificates may be given by the District Educational Officers concerned.

Point (40).—Whether the department should insist on a particular form of application for the concession.

The department need not insist on a particular form of application for the concession.

Point (41).—Whether in respect of non-gazetted officers who are themselves the head of the office, they can certify about their appointment in Government service.

In cases where the non-gazetted employee himself is the head of the office, the certificates should be issued by his immediate superior departmental head.

Point (42).—Whether the office seal of the certifying officer, wherever available, should be insisted on.

The office seal of the certifying officer is not necessary. The designation of the officer giving the certificate should be clearly indicated.

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Point (43).—Whether the certificate prescribed in paragraph 8 of the Government Order should be obtained every school-year and whether the head of the office can use his facsimile for signing the copies.

The production of certificate every term should be insisted upon as the eligibility for the concession will vary from time to time. The facsimile should not be used for signing the copies.

Point (44).—Whether managers of elementary schools as heads of institutions may sign the certificate.

If he is a teacher-manager and also the head of the institution, he can issue the certificate.

Point (45).—Whether in the case of an applicant who hails from a village in a distant district, the certificate should not be countersigned by the inspecting officers.

In cases of doubt, and wherever necessary, the applicants should be asked to get their certificates countersigned by Deputy Inspector of Schools in the case of teachers in elementary schools and District Educational Officers in the case of teachers in secondary schools.

Point (46).—Whether children of teachers employed in aided institutions other than elementary and secondary schools, viz., colleges, training schools, training colleges, Advanced Sanskrit schools, Anglo-Indian schools, nursery schools, Montessori schools, Pre-Basic schools, schools for the Blind, Art Industrial school, Nazareth, etc., are eligible for the concession.

Children of teachers employed in aided colleges and aided training colleges are not eligible for the fee concessions. The concessions will be given to children of all teachers employed in schools recognized by the department.

Point (47).—Whether municipal commissioners who are not Government servants should be treated as employees of local bodies for purposes of educational concessions.

Municipal commissioners who are not Government servants should be treated as employees of local bodies for purposes of educational concessions. The pay limit of Rs. 300 is applicable to them.

Point (48).—Who is the granting authority for issuing certificates to the executive officers and staff of panchayats.

The executive officers may obtain the certificates from the Deputy Panchayat Officer or from the District Panchayat Officer concerned, where there is no Deputy Panchayat Officer. The executive officer of the panchayat is empowered to issue certificates to the remaining staff of the panchayat.

Point (49).—Whether the children of non-gazetted officers going on leave on loss of pay in the middle of the year owing to domestic reasons are eligible for the educational concession.

When a non-gazetted officer proceeds on leave without allowances, the concession to his children should be continued and should not be withdrawn.

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Point (50).—Whether children of Junior Assistant State Prosecutors are eligible for the concession.

The children of the Grade II Officers who are non-gazetted are eligible for the fee concessions. The children of Grade I (Gazetted) Officers are not eligible for the fee concession.

Point (51).—Whether the children of sweepers and conductresses and public health mazdoors employed in elementary schools, high schools, hospitals and dispensaries under local bodies are eligible for the fee concessions.

These are all contingent establishment, though some of them are treated as full-time workers and paid at monthly rates. Their children are not therefore eligible for the fee concession.

Point (52).—Whether there is any restriction in the number of children of an employee for the grant of educational concessions.

There is no such restriction. The concession should be granted to all the children.

Point (53).—Whether the step-son of a woman teacher is eligible for the educational concession.

The step-son of a woman teacher is not entitled to the fee concession.

Point (54).—Whether adopted children of non-gazetted officers and others are eligible for the concession.

They are not eligible for the concession.

Point (55).—Whether the word ' teachers ' in aided elementary and secondary schools could be interpreted to mean all staff including clerks, peons, etc.

Orders have since been issued extending the concession to the children of permanently employed clerks shown in the accounts of the aided secondary and elementary schools. ' Other non-teaching staff ' in aided schools will not be included in the scope of the concessions. (Memorandum No. 32023-D/52-5, Education, dated 5th February 1953.)

Point (56).—Whether the children of a non-gazetted officer of the Madras State whose services are temporarily lent to Central Government are eligible for the concession-pay being less than Rs. 300 in either case.

They are not eligible for the concession during their deputation.

Point (57).—Whether Rural Medical Practitioners and Maternity Assistant who receives subsidies from the District Board Funds or from Government can be considered as district board employees, for the purpose of the concession.

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Their children are eligible for the concession. (Memorandum No. 34613-D/52-4, Education, dated 11th October 1952.)

Point (58).—Whether pupils who have been detained in a class are eligible for the concession.

Orders in this matter have been issued in G.O. No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952.

2. The Government direct that the educational concessions granted to the children of non-gazetted employees of this State Government in G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, be extended to the children of the following categories :—

(1) Staff of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board,

(2) full-time copyists on a monthly salary employed in the Revenue Department, and

(3) salaried stamp-vendors in the City of Madras.

Copyists who are job workers or piece workers and licensed stamp-vendors of the Revenue Department will be excluded from the purview of the concessions.

IV

Memorandum No. 11167-D/53-3, Education, dated 3rd August 1953.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others—Certain further clarifications—Orders issued.]

READ—the following paper :—

Reference from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th March 1953, Rc. No. 82-F2/53.

Memorandum—No. 11167-D/53-3, Education, dated 3rd August 1953.

In G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, the Government sanctioned a scheme of educational concessions to the children of non-gazetted officers and others. Certain issues were raised in regard to the grant of these concessions. Clarification of these points was made in Memorandum No. 27566-B-D/52-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953. The Director of Public Instruction has raised further queries in connexion with the grant of the concessions. The queries raised by the Director are answered below :—

Query 1.—Whether fee concessions are applicable to children of non-gazetted officers and others reading in recognized schools but not aided by the department.

The concessions may be granted even though the schools are not aided by the department.

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Query 2.—Whether the concessions can be claimed by a father on behalf of his married daughter.

No concessions should be granted in respect of a married daughter.

Query 3.—Whether the concessions may be granted in the case of children whose mothers are local body employees but their fathers are employed in private companies.

The total emoluments of the parents should be taken into account to decide the eligibility of the child for fee concessions, i.e., if the total emoluments exceed Rs. 300, the child will not be eligible for fee concessions. A certificate should be obtained from the applicant that the total emoluments of the parents are less than Rs. 300.

Query 4.—In respect of Anglo-Indian schools, the school year is to be reckoned as the calendar year, i.e., from January to December. The Government Order is dated 31st May 1952. So, can the concession be given effect to from the second term only in 1952?

In respect of Anglo-Indian schools, the concessions may be given with effect from the beginning of the second term, viz., from July 1952.

Query 5.—Whether in the case of some aided Anglo-Indian schools where teaching grant is not assessed for certain higher standards, the children of teachers employed in those higher standards can be given the said concessions.

Concessions can be allowed in respect of the children of teachers employed even in such standards of Anglo-Indian schools as have not been admitted to aid by the department provided that the standards have been recognized. The basis for the grant for the concessions is the salary that is paid to the teachers by the management.

Query 6.—Whether the children of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools who draw salaries above Rs. 300 per mensem can be given these concessions.

The pay limit of Rs. 300 (excluding dearness allowance) will be applicable in the case of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools also, i.e., children of teachers in Anglo-Indian schools who draw pay in excess of Rs. 300 will not be eligible for the concessions.

Query 7.—With reference to G.O. No. 2518, Education, dated 1st November 1952, concessions are not applicable to detained pupils. Are pupils who have passed VIII Standard E.S.L.C. examination but got admitted in Form III of a high school are eligible for the concessions?

The pupils in question are eligible for the concessions.

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V

Memorandum No. 37063-D/53-3, Education, dated 19th October 1953.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others—Applicability to the children of employees who are retired from service but re-employed—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952.

Government Memorandum No. 27566-B-D/52-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953.

Memorandum—No. 37063-D/53-3, Education, dated 19th October 1953.

In partial modification of the instructions in the Government Memorandum cited, the Government direct that the educational concessions admissible under G.O. No. 1250, Education, dated 31st May 1952, be granted to the children of Non-Gazetted Officers, teachers and others who have retired from service but are re-employed after retirement.

VI

Memorandum No. 9655-E-4/54-8, Education, dated 30th September 1954.

[Education—Educational concessions to children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others—Children reading in Kindergarten class of the Model High School, Saidapet—Request—Negatived. *Reference.*—From the Joint Secretary, Todhunter Nagar Residents' Association, dated 1st February 1954. From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc. No. 460-E-1/54, dated 4th August 1954.]

Memorandum—No. 9655-E-4/54-8, Education, dated 30th September 1954.

The Joint Secretary, Todhunter Nagar Residents' Association, is informed that the request for the non-levy of fees from the children of the Non-Gazetted Officers admitted in the Nursery classes in the Model School, attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, cannot be complied with.

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VII

Memorandum No. 30794/54-E-IV-8, Education, dated 11th March 1954.

[Education—Educational concessions granted to children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others studying in Vidyodaya Girls' High School—Clarification. *Reference.*—From the Curator, Numiamatic Section, Government Museum, dated 19th June 1953. From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 82-W-1/53, dated 17th January 1953.]

Memorandum—No. 30794/54-E-IV-8, Education, dated 11th March 1954.

In partial modification of the orders in Government Memorandum No. 27566-B/52-4, Education, dated 24th April 1953 (point 36) the Government direct that the children of Non-Gazetted Officers and others studying in the Vidyodaya Girls' High School, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, be allowed the educational concession of half the tuition fees, special fees being excluded and that these children be asked to pay their fees at this concessional rate every month.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to communicate these orders to the management of the school.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 1871 asked by Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd August 1955, page 290 supra.]

The list of members of the Governing body of the Malabar District Tuberculosis Relief Society for the year 1955.

- 1 The Collector of Malabar, Kozhikode, *President.*
- 2 Sri Samuel Aaron, Pappinisseri, *Vice-President.*
- 3 Sri K. K. Subba Rao, Cannanore, *Honorary Secretary.*
- 4 Sri T. C. Karunakaran, Kozhikode, *Joint Secretary.*
- 5 Sri Haridas Goverdandas, Cannanore, *Honorary Treasurer.*

Members.

- 6 Sri K. A. Mukundan, "Sunbeams" Kozhikode.
- 7 The District Medical Officer, Malabar, Kozhikode.
- 8 The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kozhikode.
- 9 The District Health Officer, North Malabar.
- 10 The President, Malabar, District Board, Kozhikode.
- 11 The Chairman, Municipal Council, Kozhikode.
- 12 The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cochin.
- 13 The Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat.
- 14 The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore.
- 15 The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry.
- 16 Sri K. N. Kurup, Coast Road, Kozhikode.
- 17 Sri K. P. Kuttishankara Panikkar, retired Inspector of Police, Palghat.

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- 18 Sri K. A. Damodara Menon, M.P., Kozikode.
- 19 Sri A. P. Raman, Landlord, Chowghat.
- 20 Sri N. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate, Manjeri.
- 21 Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma, Panniankara, Kallai.
- 22 A. K. Kaderkutty Saheb, Landlord, Tellicherry.
- 23 Sri P. P. Kunhiraman, Advocate, Badagara.
- 24 Major C. Raman, Retired District Medical Officer, Cannanore.
- 25 Srimathi Lalitha Prabhu, Tellicherry.
- 26 Dr. E. G. Nayar, retired Civil Surgeon, Badagara.
- 27 Sri Madhava Raja of Kollengode, Palghat.
- 28 Sri M. K. Jinachandra Gowder, Planter, Kalpetta, Wynaad.
- 29 The President, Malabar Branch of Indian Medical Association, Kozhikode.
- 30 The President, North Malabar Branch of Indian Medical Association, Tellicherry.
- 31 Dr. (Mrs.) Nayanar, Payyanore.
- 32 Dr. E. K. P. Nambiar, Cherukkunnu.
- 33 Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer, M.L.A., Tellicherry.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1898-D asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd August 1955, page 312 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of lands distributed to landless poor during 1953-54.

Name of the district.	Extent of land distributed to landless poor during 1953-54.	Number of Harijans among the landless poor mentioned in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	
Chingleput	58.79	13
Madras	Nil	Nil
North Arcot	295.18	46
South Arcot	16.27	2
Tanjore	35.18	3
Tiruchirappalli	124.90	12
Madurai	26.75	48
Ramanathapuram	Nil	Nil
Tirunelveli	27.15	5
Coimbatore	6.32	Nil
Salem	29.66	1
The Nilgiris	Nil	Nil
Malabar	104.46	28
South Kanara	1,019.42	667
Total	1,744.08	825

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Chingleput.—The 13 Harijans were assigned an extent of 26.04 acres.

Tirunelveli.—An extent of 0.65 acre has been assigned to 13 Harijans for house-site purposes in addition to the lands mentioned above.

Tanjore.—The extent of 35.18 acres were assigned to 19 persons and the 3 Harijans were assigned 3.81 acres.

Malabar.—An extent of 1.088 acres was assigned to 28 Harijans during 1953-54 and an extent of 3.58 acres was assigned to 6 non-Harijans.

Tiruchirappalli.—The extent of 12.490 acres was assigned to 38 persons, out of whom 12 persons are Harijans. The 12 Harijans were assigned an extent of 32.21 acres.

Madurai.—The extent of 26.75 acres was granted to 60 persons, out of whom 48 persons are Harijans. The extent granted to the 48 Harijans was 19 acres 36 cents.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1898-J asked by Sri S. R. Arumugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd August 1955, page 318 supra.]

Statement.

A sum of Rs. 5,84,010 was provided in the budget for 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 6,976-13-0 was spent on the construction of a school building, an office and a cattle-shed in the land colonization societies for ex-servicemen under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and a sum of Rs. 2,85,031-2-2 was spent up to 28th February 1955 in the Wynaad Colonization Scheme for the following purposes:—

(1) Pay of administrative officer with staff to co-ordinate activities of other departments under the scheme.

(2) Government dispensary at Ambalavayal.

(3) Anti-malarial work in the colony.

(4) Agricultural Research Station at Ambalavayal.

(5) One Public Works Department Special Subdivision to supervise construction of buildings for officers and staffs working in the colony.

(6) Pay of one Senior Co-operative Inspector for maintenance of the amounts relating to the disbursement of financial assistance, etc.

(7) Sarvajana Secondary School, Sultans Battery.